THE ESL EXCELLENCE INSTITUTE

Professor Snyder, MSED TESOL

This education packet is a volunteer fair use ESL instructional modality. It is one of my previous volunteer ESL lessons. It is posted to encourage ESL instructional planning creativity. This is a sample ESL high interest, multicultural, vocabulary, discourse, and reading comprehension builder lesson, coupled with effective grammar exercises. Subjects covered: May holiday exercises, Capitalization Rules and exercises, and lots and lots of vocabulary development exercises. These activities are appropriate for middle school, high school and or college level high intermediate ESL.

- **May Holiday Activities,**
- **Capitalization Rules and Exercises,**
- **Vocabulary: Analogies,**

MAY DAY SUPERSTITIONS

Directions: Fill in the blanks with words from the hand mirror.

People used to believe there was (1) _____ in certain (2) _____ performed on May Day. These acts were supposed to (3) _____ who a girl's future (4) _____ would be.

If a girl went into the country before (5) _____ on May Day and washed her face in the morning (6) _____ just as the sun was (7) _____, she was supposed to have a lovely complexion that wouldn't get (8) _____. If she also said a certain (9) _____ as she washed her face in the dew, she would (10) _____ soon.

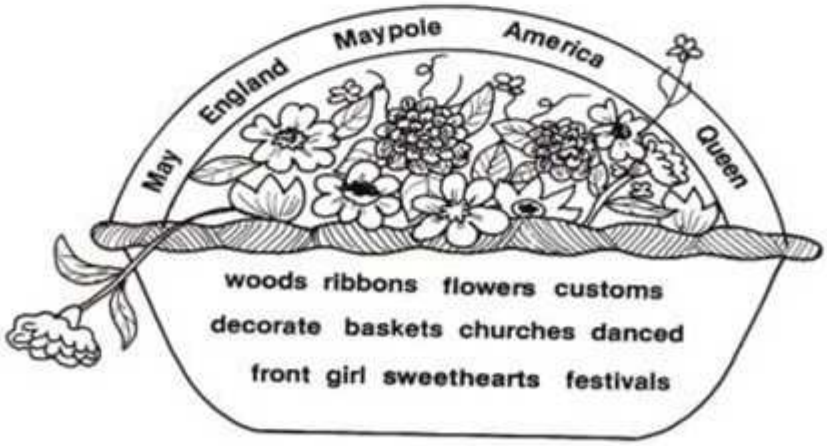
At dawn on May Day, a girl could hold up a (11) _____ full of water and see the outline of her truelove. When she first woke up, she could hold her (12) _____ at an angle to see the initial or (13) _____ of her truelove. At noon, she could use the mirror to reflect light into a (14) _____ and see her sweetheart's face in the (15) _____.

MAY DAY CUSTOMS

Directions: Fill in the blanks with words from the basket.

Many of the (1) _____ that we associate with (2) _____ Day began in medieval (3) _____. May Day was one of the villagers' favorite (4) _____. The villagers went into the (5) _____ before dawn to gather flowers to (6) _____ their homes and (7) _____. They danced around a Maypole holding onto (8) _____ that streamed from the top. As they (9) _____, they wove the ribbons around the (10) _____. They chose a pretty village (11) _____ to be their May (12) _____.

In (13) _____ in the 1800s, young girls filled May (14) _____ with flowers and hung them on the (15) _____ doors of their friends' homes. Suitors gathered (16) _____ to fill May baskets for their (17) _____.



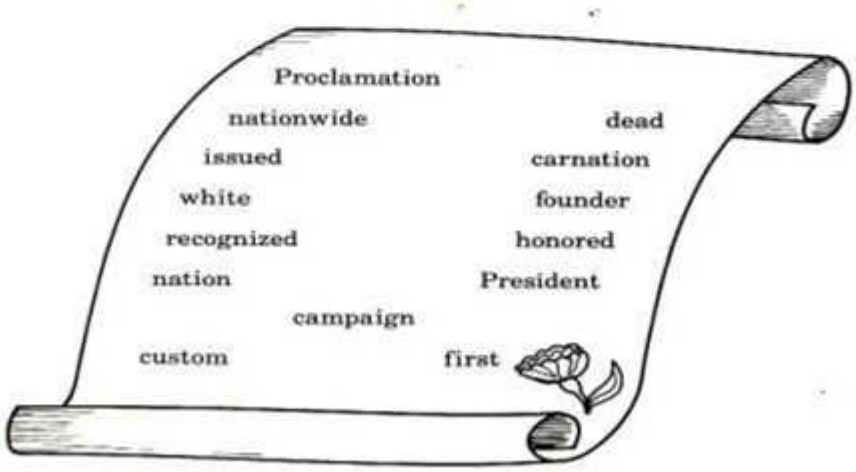
MOTHER'S DAY

Directions: Fill in the blanks with words from the scroll.

Anna Jarvis is (1) _____ as the (2) _____ of Mother's Day. In 1907, she began a (3) _____ for a (4) _____ observance of Mother's Day. She chose the (5) _____ Sunday in May as the day on which mothers would be (6) _____

She also began the (7) _____ of wearing a carnation on Mother's Day. A colored (8) _____ means that your mother is still living. A (9) _____ carnation means that your mother is (10) _____.

In 1914, (11) _____ Woodrow Wilson (12) _____ a Mother's Day (13) _____ that designated the second Sunday in May as a day when the (14) _____ would honor the mothers of our country.



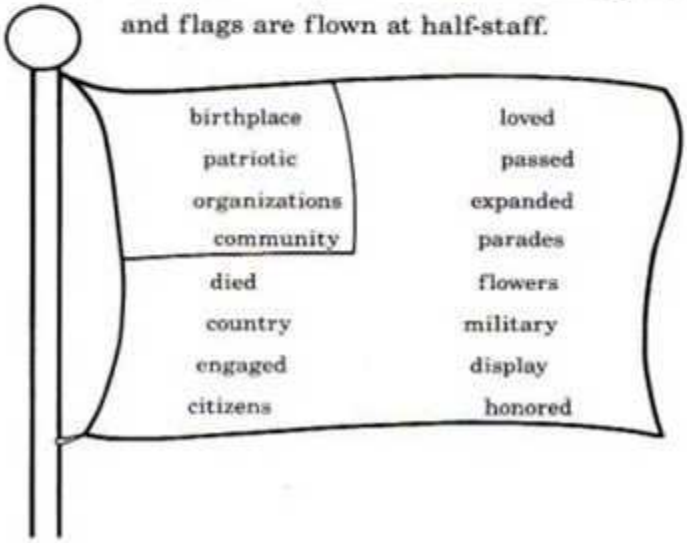
MEMORIAL DAY

Directions: Fill in the blanks with words from the flag.

Memorial Day was begun right after the Civil War. The (1) _____ of Waterloo, New York, has been proclaimed the (2) _____ of Memorial Day. On May 5, 1866, the people of Waterloo (3) _____ the war dead of both the North and South by placing (4) _____ on their graves.

At first, Memorial Day honored the men who (5) _____ during the Civil War. As time (6) _____ and this country (7) _____ in more wars, this (8) _____ holiday was (9) _____ to honor the men and women who died during the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam War. Special (10) _____ ceremonies are held at Arlington National Cemetery and other cemeteries around the (11) _____. Veterans' (12) _____ sponsor (13) _____ and flags are flown at half-staff.

Today, private (14) _____ decorate the graves of their (15) _____ ones on Memorial Day and many people (16) _____ the flag on their homes.



11-10 CAPITALIZATION

CAPITALIZE		
1. The first word of a sentence	(a) We saw a movie last night. It was very good.	*Capitalize* = use a big letter, not a small letter.
2. The names of people	(b) I met George Adams yesterday.	
3. Titles used with the names of people	(c) I saw Doctor (Dr.) Smith. Do you know Professor (Prof.) Alston?	COMPARE I saw a doctor. I saw Doctor Wilson.
4. Months, days, holidays	(d) I was born in April. Bob arrived last Monday. It snowed on Thanksgiving Day.	NOTE: Seasons are not capitalized: *spring, summer, fall/autumn, winter*
5. The names of places: city state/province country continent	(e) He lives in Chicago. She was born in California. They are from Mexico. Tibet is in Asia.	COMPARE She lives in a city. She lives in New York City.
ocean lake river desert mountain	They crossed the Atlantic Ocean. Chicago is on Lake Michigan. The Nile River flows north. The Sahara Desert is in Africa. We visited the Rocky Mountains.	COMPARE They crossed a river. They crossed the Yellow River.
school business	I go to the University of Florida. I work for the General Electric Company.	COMPARE I go to a university. I go to the University of Texas.
street building park, zoo	He lives on Grand Avenue. We have class in Ritter Hall. I went jogging in Forest Park.	COMPARE We went to a park. We went to Central Park.
6. The names of courses	(f) I'm taking Chemistry 101 this term.	COMPARE I'm reading a book about psychology. I'm taking Psychology 101 this term.
7. The titles of books, articles, movies	(g) *Gone with the Wind* *The Old Man and the Sea*	Capitalize the first word of a title. Capitalize all other words except articles *(the, a/an)*, coordinating conjunctions *(and, but, or)*, and short prepositions *(with, in, at, etc.)*.
8. The names of languages and nationalities	(h) She speaks Spanish. We discussed Japanese customs.	Words that refer to the names of nations, nationalities, and languages are always capitalized.
9. The names of religions	(i) Buddism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, and Judaism are major religions in the world. Talal is a Moslem.	Words that refer to the names of religions are always capitalized.
10. The pronoun "I"	(j) Yesterday I fell off my bicycle.	The pronoun "I" is always capitalized.

☐ **EXERCISE 27. Capitalization. (Chart 11-10)**

Directions: Add capital letters where necessary.

1. We're going to have a test next tuesday.
2. Do you know richard smith? he is a professor at this university.
3. I know that professor smith teaches at the university of arizona.
4. The nile river flows into the mediterranean sea.
5. John is a catholic. ali is a moslem.
6. Anna speaks french. she studied in france for two years.
7. I'm taking a history course this semester.
8. I'm taking modern european history 101 this semester.
9. We went to vancouver, british columbia, for our vacation last summer.
10. Venezuela is a spanish-speaking country.
11. Canada is in north america.*
12. Canada is north of the united states.
13. The sun rises in the east.
14. The mississippi river flows south.
15. The amazon is a river in south america.
16. We went to a zoo. We went to brookfield zoo in chicago.
17. The title of this book is fundamentals of english grammar.
18. I enjoy studying english grammar.
19. On valentine's day (february 14), sweethearts give each other presents.
20. I read a book entitled *the cat and the mouse in my aunt's house.*

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*When ***north, south, east,*** and ***west*** refer to the direction on a compass, they are not capitalized: *Japan is **east** of China.*
When they are part of a geographical name, they are capitalized. *Japan is in the **Far East**.*

☐ EXERCISE 28. Capitalization. (Chart 11-10)

Directions: Capitalize as necessary.

(1) Jane goodall is a famous scientist. She became famous for her studies of chimpanzees in tanzania.

(2) Even though she was born in the heart of london, england, as a child she was always fascinated by animals of all sorts. Her favorite books were *the jungle book*, by rudyard kipling, and books about tarzan, a fictional character who was raised by apes.

(3) Her dream from childhood was to go to africa. After high school, she worked as a secretary and a waitress to earn enough money to go there. During that time, she took evening courses in journalism and english literature. One of her favorite poets was t. s. eliot. She saved every penny. She put her wages under the carpet in her mother's living room until she had enough money for passage to africa.

(4) In the spring of 1957, she sailed through the red sea and southward down the african coast to mombasa in kenya. Her uncle had arranged a job for her in nairobi with a british company. When she was there, she met louis leakey, a famous anthropologist. Under his guidance she began her lifelong study of chimpanzees on the eastern shore of lake tanganyika.

(5) Jane goodall lived alone in a tent near the lake. Through months and years of patience, she won the trust of the chimps and was able to observe them at close hand. Her observations changed forever how we view chimpanzees—and all other animals we share the world with as well.

(6) As a young woman, jane couldn't afford to go to a university. She never received an undergraduate degree, but later in her life she received a Ph.D. from cambridge university and became a professor at stanford university. She has written several books. One of them is *my friends, the wild chimpanzees*. She works tirelessly on behalf of endangered species and in support of the humane treatment of animals in captivity.

☐ EXERCISE 29. Error analysis. (Chapter 11)

Directions: Correct the mistakes.

1. Lions are wild animal ^s.
2. There are a lot of informations in that book.
3. The oil is a natural resource.
4. I was late because there were too many traffics.
5. I drank two waters.
6. Our teacher gives us too many homeworks.
7. Nadia knows a lot of vocabularies.
8. I had a egg for breakfast.
9. There is many kind of trees in the world.
10. I'm studying the english.
11. My cousin living in United State.
12. Only twelve student were in class yesterday.
13. I need some advices.
14. We all have a few problem in the life.
15. There were no job, and people didn't have much moneys.
16. I don't know anything about farm animals except for chicken.
17. When I am a children, my family had a big farm with the Horses.
18. I live with two friend. One is from the chile, and the other is from the Saudi Arabia.
19. I think the english is difficult language.
20. When people use a lot of slangs, I can't understand them.

PRACTICE CAPITALIZATION SKILLS

◇ PRACTICE 25. Capitalization. (Chart 11-10)

Directions: Add capital letters where necessary.

1. I'm taking biology 101 this semester.
2. I'm taking history, biology, english, and calculus this semester.
3. Some lab classes meet on saturday.
4. Marta lives on a busy street. Marta lives at 2358 olive street.
5. We went to canada last summer. we went to montreal in july.
6. My roommate likes vietnamese food, and i like thai food.
7. The religion of saudi arabia is islam.
8. Shelia works for the xerox corporation. it is a very large corporation.
9. Pedro is from latin america.
10. My uncle lives in st. louis. I'm going to visit uncle bill next spring.
11. We went to a park. we went to waterfall park.
12. Are you going to the upiversity of oregon or oregon state university?
13. Alice goes to a university in oregon.
14. The next assignment in literature class is to read *the adventures of tom sawyer.*
15. Many countries have holidays to celebrate the date they became independent. In france, they call it "bastille day."

◇ PRACTICE 26. Capitalization. (Chart 11-10)

Directions: Add capital letters where necessary.

1. Do you know robert jones?
2. Do you know my uncle? *(no change)*
3. I like uncle joe and aunt sara.
4. I'd like you to meet my aunt.
5. susan w. miller is a professor.
6. I am in prof. miller's class.
7. The weather is cold in january.
8. The weather is cold in winter.
9. I have three classes on monday.

10. I would like to visit los angeles.

11. It's the largest city in california.

12. I like to visit large cities in foreign countries.

13. There are fifty states in the united states of america.

14. It used to take weeks or months to cross an ocean.

15. Today we can fly across the atlantic ocean in hours.

16. Mark lives on a busy street near the local high school.

17. Mark lives on market street near washington high school.

18. Our family stayed at a very comfortable hotel.

19. Our family stayed at the hilton hotel in bangkok.

20. Yoko is japanese, but she can also speak german.

◇ PRACTICE 27. Error analysis. (Chapter 11)

Directions: Correct the errors.

1. The mail carrier brought only one ~~mail~~ letter today.

2. Mr. Dale gave his class long history assignment for the weekend.

3. Tariq speaks several language, including Arabic and Spanish.

4. Dr. kim gives all her patients toothbrush and toothpaste at their dental appointments.

5. I usually have glass water with my lunch.

6. A helpful policeman gave us an information about the city.

7. This cookie recipe calls for two cup of nut.

8. Much vegetable are believed to have cancer-fighting ingredients.

9. Only applicants with the necessary experiences should apply for the computer position.

10. When Vicki likes a movie, she sees it several time.

11. A popular children's story is *Snow White And The Seven Dwarfs.*

12. Is it possible to stop all violences in the world?

QUIZ 18 **Capitalization** *(Chart 11-10)*

Directions: *Add capital letters where necessary.*

1. Theresa can't decide whether to study japanese or chinese.
2. where are you going for the summer break?
3. the alps are in switzerland, austria, and france.
4. We're reading shakespeare's *romeo and juliet* for our literature class.
5. the directions say to turn on fifth street, but this is park avenue.
6. i.b.m. is a company, and its initials stand for international business machines.
7. the mississippi river flows into the gulf of mexico.
8. i was supposed to be born in april, but i was a month late, so my birthday is in may.
9. which instructor do you prefer: dr. costa or professor pierce?
10. my friend william lincoln is a descendant of abraham lincoln.

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

24. ANALOGIES

Analogies are used for teaching and testing. The key is to determine the relationship between two words; then find other pairs of words that have a similar relationship. To interpret the notation used below, say "*in* is to *out* as *hot* is to ——." Since the relationship is one of opposites, the answer is *cold*. Other relationships used in analogies are: synonyms, object-to-action (ear : hear :: mouth : speak), action-to-object (hear : ear :: talk : mouth), part-whole, purpose (chair : sit :: bed : sleep), cause and effect, numerical (5 : 10 :: 3 : 6), sequence, degree (pretty : beautiful :: warm : hot), characteristics (snow : cold :: sun : hot), grammatical (she : her :: he : him), place (bear : den :: bee : hive), and association (soap : clean :: mud : dirty).

in : out :: hot :
mother : aunt :: father :
ear : hear :: mouth :
dog : barks :: bird :
one : two :: three :
she : her :: he :
snow : cold :: sun :
finger : hand :: toe :
brother : boy :: sister :
bear : den :: bee :
girl : mother :: boy :
left : right :: top :
car : driver :: plane :
bird : sky :: fish :
rich : wealth :: sick :
green : color :: cinnamon :
coffee : drink :: hamburger :
arrow : bow :: bullet :
ceiling : room :: lid :
page : book :: Ohio :
small : tiny :: large :
glove : hand :: boot :
swim : pool :: jog :
easy : simple :: hard :
breakfast : lunch :: morning :
blue : color :: round :
meat : beef :: fruit :
date : calendar :: time :
cells : skin :: bricks :
win : lose :: stop :
try : attempt :: avoid :
minute : hour :: day :
help : aid :: gentle :
paw : dog :: fin :
kettle : soup :: griddle :
moon : earth :: earth :
tree : lumber :: wheat :
library : books :: cupboard :
three : six :: four :
princess : queen :: prince :
story : read :: song :
length : weight :: inches :
one : three :: single :
blind : deaf :: see :
pen : write :: broom :
wrist : hand :: ankle :
water : ship :: air :
engine : go :: brake :
glass : break :: paper :
soap : clean :: mud :
book : character :: recipe :
silk : smooth :: sandpaper :
sing : pleased :: shout :
much : little :: early :
penny : dollar :: foot :
runner : sled :: wheel :
cabin : build :: well :
temperature : humidity :: thermometer :

Analogies

Language Objective
Complete and explain analogies.

An analogy is a comparison between two sets of words. Look at the example below. Which word completes the second set of words in a way that matches the first set of words?

hot : cold : : wet : _____ (You say: "Hot is to cold as wet is to _____.")
water dry swim warm

Clue: Put the first two words into a sentence that shows how those words fit together. "The opposite of *hot* is *cold*." Then substitute the second set of words into the same sentence: "The opposite of *wet* is _____."

Now complete each of the following analogies. Circle your answers.

1. nickel : five : : dime : _____
   money ten dollar one
2. puppy : dog : : colt : _____
   kitten horse calf tiger
3. green : grass : : white : _____
   snow winter tree black
4. twelve : dozen : : two : _____
   doesn't eggs pair eyes
5. hot : melt : : cold : _____
   break winter heat freeze
6. Thanksgiving : Thursday : : Easter : _____
   spring Sunday vacation April
7. write : written : : swim : _____
   wrote swam swum swimming
8. four : even : : seven : _____
   nine eleven odd number
9. thief : robber : : murderer : _____
   killer crime steal gun
10. author : book : : painter : _____
    museum artist brushes picture
11. mouse : mice : : tooth : _____
    mouth teeth bite tithe
12. question : answer : : ask : _____
    reply sentence want period
13. "post" : after : : "pre" : _____
    soon preview before again
14. watch : wrist : : ring : _____
    look finger hand bell
15. soldier : army : : player : _____
    war team game score
16. states : country : : teams : _____
    league sports athletes Olympics
17. play : acts : : book : _____
    pretends fiction words chapters

SKILL OBJECTIVES: **Classifying words; reasoning logically; discovering relationships; building vocabulary.** Discuss the concept of an analogy. Emphasize that the first two words may be related in any one of a number of different ways, and that the second two words must have the same relationship to each other as the first two. Go over the example and the clue; be sure students understand the idea. Do the first four items orally; have students name the relationship each time. Then assign as independent written work. *Extension Activity:* Have students write five analogies of their own.

30 Vocabulary review 2

Select the correct answer and write it in the space provided.

1. A person who cannot *hear* is (blind, deaf, sick, busy). deaf
2. A person who can read is (smart, legible, literate, oral). _____
3. Which one of these words is not spelled correctly: exhausted, Febuary, Wednesday, participle, anecdote? _____
4. What is the superlative form of the adjective *bad*? _____
5. What is the superlative form of the adjective *good*? _____
6. Which of these verbs is in the past tense: see, go, did, take, bring? _____
7. Which of these auxiliary verbs do we use to form the future tense: do, did, have, will, can? _____
8. Which of these auxiliary verbs do we use to form the present perfect tense: do, did, will, have, can? _____
9. What is the corresponding noun form of the adjective *dangerous*? _____
10. What is the corresponding adjective form of the noun *height*? _____
11. Which of the following words rhymes with *wrist*: fast, least, this, missed? _____
12. Which letter in the words *half*, *walk*, and *talk* is silent (not pronounced)? _____
13. Which of these animals has a very long neck: tiger, wolf, zebra, giraffe? _____
14. To *call up* someone is to (admire, telephone, visit, study with) him or her. _____
15. To *call off* something is to (tear, need, cancel, postpone) it. _____
16. *Once in a while* means (often, seldom, occasionally, just once). _____
17. Which one of these verbs is an irregular verb: walk, refer, take, want, count? _____
18. Which one of these verbs is a regular verb: see, bring, know, do, pull? _____
19. The opposite of *full* is (big, open, narrow, empty). _____

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31 General review 2

Select the correct answer and write it in the space provided.

1. They came to class earlier (than, as) we. *than*
2. She asked me where (I lived, did I live). _____
3. There (was, were) many students absent from class. _____
4. He is (a, an) athlete. _____
5. The last lesson was (a, an) easy one. _____
6. (This, These) books belong to my brother. _____
7. The boy (run, ran) from the room. _____
8. Olga was sick yesterday and (can, could) not come to class. _____
9. Does Ms. Eng (smoke, smokes) very much? _____
10. Listen! The stereo (plays, is playing). _____
11. He has lived in that same house (since, for) many years. _____
12. I (saw, have seen) that movie last week. _____
13. When I arrived, they (ate, were eating). _____
14. Penny always (comes, is coming) to school by bus. _____
15. He sent (her, to her) a beautiful bouquet of flowers. _____
16. Look! Isn't that Carmen who (crosses, is crossing) the street? _____
17. It (rained, was raining) hard when I got up this morning. _____
18. He (works, has worked) for that firm since January. _____
19. He doesn't know her, and I don't. (also, either). _____
20. She wants (us to wait, that we wait) for him. _____
21. We (was, were) all late for the meeting. _____
22. He says that he has (saw, seen) that movie. _____

38 Abbreviations

Write the full form of the items which appear below.

1. 6 oz. *six ounces*
2. 1 lb. _____
3. 1 mi. _____
4. 7 a.m. _____
5. 6 p.m. _____
6. .6 _____
7. 1/2 _____
8. 1/4 _____
9. 6% _____
10. #5 _____
11. 68° _____
12. AC _____
13. DC _____
14. etc. _____
15. 1 gal. _____
16. TV _____
17. C.O.D. _____
18. qt. _____
19. pt. _____
20. yd. _____
21. in. _____
22. & _____
23. Inc. _____
24. 2 yrs. _____
25. 4 ft. _____
26. 96th St. _____
27. Ave. _____
28. Blvd. _____
29. Rd. _____
30. Bldg. _____
31. Feb. _____
32. Aug. _____
33. Dec. _____
34. sq. ft. _____
35. 1st _____
36. 3rd _____
37. 7th _____
38. Thurs. _____
39. Wed. _____
40. NBC _____
41. NY _____
42. CA _____
43. IL _____
44. WA _____
45. CT _____
46. OH _____
47. MI _____
48. TN _____

62. TEST-TAKING STRATEGIES

Teaching these strategies should help make your students "test wise" and improve their performance on essay and objective tests. Although a few students may use these strategies on their own, most will need instruction and encouragement.

General

- If you have a choice of seats, try to sit in a place where you will be least disturbed (e.g., not by a door).
- When you first receive the test, glance over it, noting the types of questions and the numbers of points to be awarded for them.
- Budget your time, making sure you allow sufficient time for the questions that are worth the most points.
- Read directions carefully. Underline important direction words, such as *choose one, briefly,* and so on.
- Start with the questions that are easiest.
- Be alert for information in some questions that may provide help with other more difficult questions. If you find such information, be sure to note it before you forget.

Objective Tests

- Before you start, find out if there is a penalty for guessing and if you can choose more than one answer.
- Read the questions and all possible answers carefully.
- Be especially careful about questions with the choices *all of the above* and *none of the above.*
- Underline key words and qualifiers such as *never, always,* and so on.
- Answer all of the questions you know first.
- Make a mark next to those you can't answer so you can go back to them later.
- After you complete the questions you know, go back and reread the ones you didn't answer the first time.
- If you still can't answer a question the second time through, here are some strategies to try:
  1. For a multiple choice item, read the question; then stop and try to think of an answer. Look to see if one of the choices is similar to your answer.
  2. Start by eliminating those answers that you know are not correct and then choose among the remaining alternatives.
  3. Read through all of the answers very carefully, and then go back to the question. Sometimes you can pick up clues just by thinking about the different answers you have been given to choose from.

4. Try paraphrasing the question and then recalling some examples.
5. For a multiple choice item, try reading the question separately with each alternative answer.

- If there is no penalty for guessing, make sure you answer all questions, even if you have to guess blindly.
- If there is a penalty for guessing, you usually should guess if you can eliminate one of the choices.
- If you have time, check over the exam. Change an answer only if you can think of a good reason to do so. Generally you're better off if you stick with your first choice.

Essay Tests

- Read through all of the questions carefully.
- Mark the important direction words that tell you what you're to do: *compare, trace, list,* and so on.
- Number the parts of the question so you don't forget to answer all of them.
- Take time to try to understand what the question is asking. Don't jump to conclusions on the basis of a familiar word or two.
- As you read through the questions, briefly jot down ideas that come into your mind.
- Briefly outline your answers before you begin to write. Refer back to the question to be sure your answer is focused on the question.
- As you write, be careful to stick to your outline.
- If possible, allow generous margins so you can add information later if you need to.
- Don't spend so much time on one question that you don't have time for other questions.
- If you have time, proofread what you have written. This is a good time to double-check to make sure you have answered all of the parts of the questions.
- If you run short of time, quickly outline answers to the questions that remain. List the information without worrying about complete sentences.

ANSWER KEY

☐ **EXERCISE 27, p. 340. Capitalization. (Chart 11-10)**

ANSWERS: 2. Do you know **R**ichard **S**mith? **H**e is a professor at this university. 3. I know that **P**rofessor **S**mith teaches at the **U**niversity of **A**rizona. 4. The **N**ile **R**iver flows into the **M**editerranean **S**ea. 5. John is a **C**atholic. **A**li is a **M**oslem. 6. Anna speaks **F**rench. **S**he studied in **F**rance for two years. 7. *(no change)* 8. I'm taking **M**odern **E**uropean **H**istory 101 this semester. 9. We went to **V**ancouver, **B**ritish **C**olumbia, for our vacation last summer. 10. Venezuela is a **S**panish-speaking country. 11. Canada is in **N**orth **A**merica. 12. Canada is north of the **U**nited **S**tates. 13. *(no change)* 14. The **M**ississippi **R**iver flows south. 15. The **A**mazon is a river in **S**outh **A**merica. 16. We went to **B**rookfield **Z**oo in **C**hicago. 17. The title of this book is *Fundamentals of English Grammar.* 18. I enjoy studying **E**nglish grammar. 19. On **V**alentine's **D**ay (**F**ebruary 14), sweethearts give each other presents. 20. I read a book entitled *The Cat and the Mouse in My Aunt's House.*

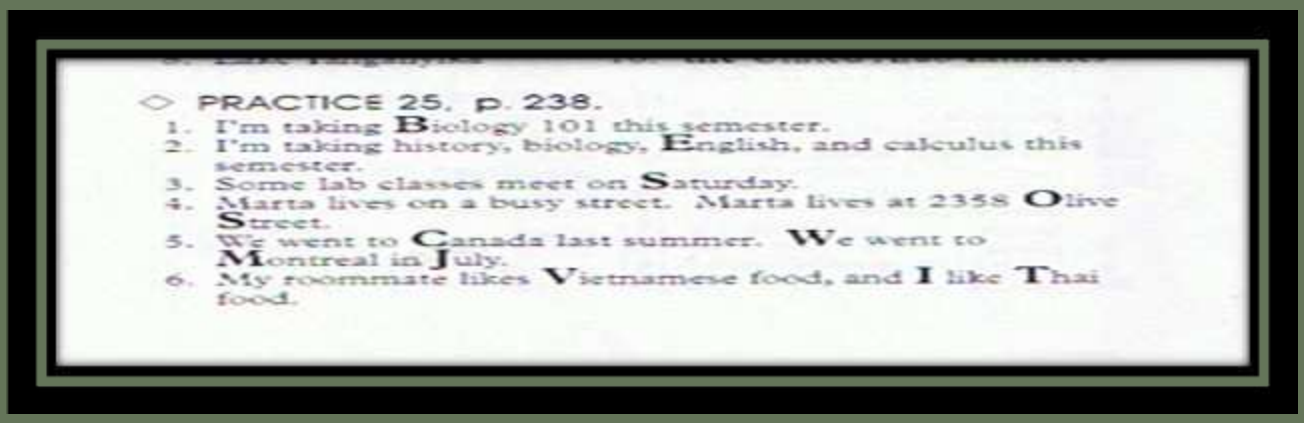
☐ **EXERCISE 28, p. 341. Capitalization. (Chart 11-10)**

ANSWERS: (1) Jane **G**oodall is . . . in **T**anzania. (2) . . . heart of **L**ondon, **E**ngland, as . . . books were *The Jungle Book,* by **R**udyard **K**ipling, and books about **T**arzan, a fictional . . . . (3) . . . go to **A**frica . . . and **E**nglish literature . . . poets was **T. S. E**liot . . . passage to **A**frica. (4) . . . the **R**ed **S**ea and southward down the **A**frican coast to **M**ombasa in **K**enya . . . in **N**airobi with a **B**ritish company . . . she met **L**ouis **L**eakey, a famous . . . shore of **L**ake **T**anganyika. (5) Jane **G**oodall lived . . . . (6) . . . Jane couldn't afford . . . a Ph.D. from **C**ambridge **U**niversity and became a professor at **S**tanford **U**niversity . . . of them is *My Friends, the Wild Chimpanzees.*

☐ **EXERCISE 29, p. 342. Error analysis. (Chapter 11)**

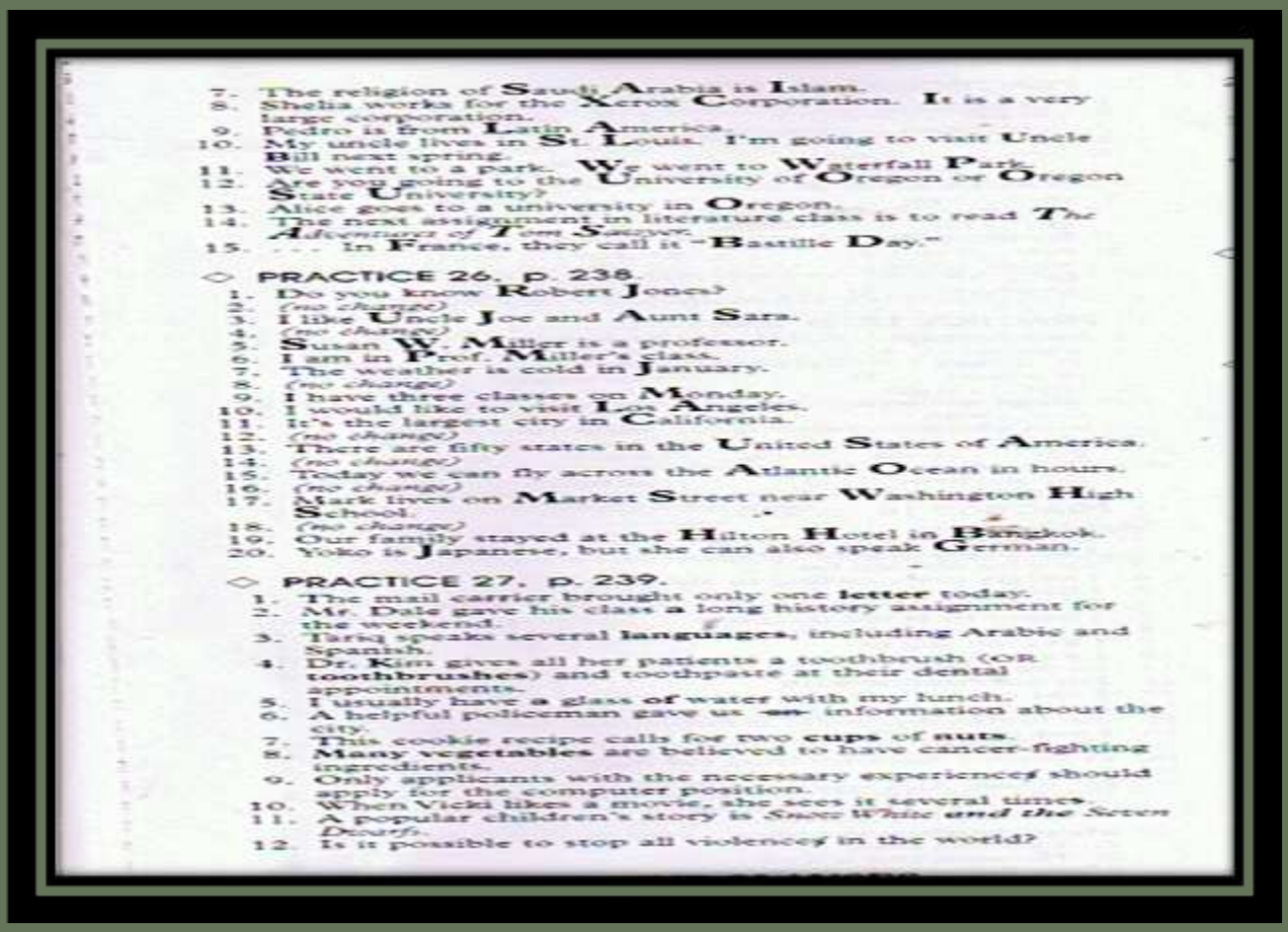
ANSWERS: 2. There **is** a lot of **information** in that book. 3. ~~The~~ **O**il is a natural resource. 4. . . . there **was** too **much traffic**. 5. I drank two **glasses of water**. 6. Our teacher gives us too **much homework**. 7. Nadia knows a lot of **vocabulary**. 8. I had **an** egg for breakfast. 9. There **are** many **kinds** of trees in the world. 10. I'm studying ~~the~~ **E**nglish. 11. My cousin **is** living/**lives** in **the** United **S**tates. 12. Only twelve **students** were in class yesterday. 13. I need some **advice**. 14. We all have a few **problems** in ~~the~~ life. 15. There were no **jobs**, and . . . much **money**. 16. . . . animals except for **chickens**. 17. When I **was** a **child**, . . . with ~~the~~ **horses**. 18. I live with two **friends**. One is from ~~the~~ **C**hile . . . from ~~the~~ Saudi Arabia. 19. I think ~~the~~ **E**nglish **is a** difficult language. 20. When people use a lot of **slang**, I can't understand them.

ANSWER KEY



◇ PRACTICE 25, p. 238.

1. I'm taking **B**iology 101 this semester.
2. I'm taking history, biology, **E**nglish, and calculus this semester.
3. Some lab classes meet on **S**aturday.
4. Marta lives on a busy street. Marta lives at 2358 **O**live **S**treet.
5. We went to **C**anada last summer. **W**e went to **M**ontreal in **J**uly.
6. My roommate likes **V**ietnamese food, and **I** like **T**hai food.



7. The religion of **S**audi **A**rabia is **I**slam.
8. Shelia works for the **X**erox **C**orporation. **I**t is a very large corporation.
9. Pedro is from **L**atin **A**merica.
10. My uncle lives in **St. L**ouis. I'm going to visit **U**ncle **B**ill next spring.
11. We went to a park. **W**e went to **W**aterfall **P**ark.
12. Are you going to the **U**niversity of **O**regon or **O**regon **S**tate **U**niversity?
13. Alice goes to a university in **O**regon.
14. The next assignment in literature class is to read *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*.
15. . . . In **F**rance, they call it "**B**astille **D**ay."

◇ PRACTICE 26, p. 238.

1. Do you know **R**obert **J**ones?
2. *(no change)*
3. I like **U**ncle **J**oe and **A**unt **S**ara.
4. *(no change)*
5. **S**usan **W. M**iller is a professor.
6. I am in **P**rof. **M**iller's class.
7. The weather is cold in **J**anuary.
8. *(no change)*
9. I have three classes on **M**onday.
10. I would like to visit **L**os **A**ngeles.
11. It's the largest city in **C**alifornia.
12. *(no change)*
13. There are fifty states in the **U**nited **S**tates of **A**merica.
14. *(no change)*
15. Today we can fly across the **A**tlantic **O**cean in hours.
16. *(no change)*
17. Mark lives on **M**arket **S**treet near **W**ashington **H**igh **S**chool.
18. *(no change)*
19. Our family stayed at the **H**ilton **H**otel in **B**angkok.
20. Yoko is **J**apanese, but she can also speak **G**erman.

◇ PRACTICE 27, p. 239.

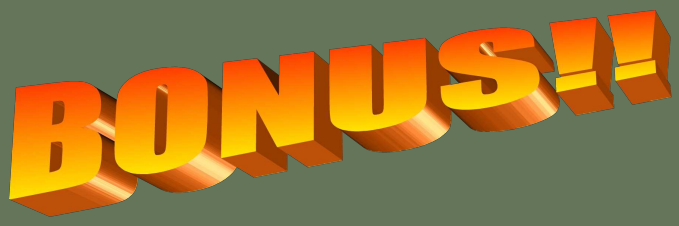
1. The mail carrier brought only one **letter** today.
2. Mr. Dale gave his class a long history assignment for the weekend.
3. Tariq speaks several **languages**, including Arabic and Spanish.
4. Dr. Kim gives all her patients a toothbrush (OR **toothbrushes**) and toothpaste at their dental appointments.
5. I usually have a glass **of** water with my lunch.
6. A helpful policeman gave us **some** information about the city.
7. This cookie recipe calls for two **cups** of **nuts**.
8. **Many vegetables** are believed to have cancer-fighting ingredients.
9. Only applicants with the necessary **experience** should apply for the computer position.
10. When Vicki likes a movie, she sees it several times.
11. A popular children's story is *Snow White **and the** Seven Dwarfs*.
12. Is it possible to stop all violence in the world?

ANSWER KEY

Suggested Answers to List 24

in : out :: hot : cold
mother : aunt :: father : uncle
ear : hear :: mouth : speak
dog : barks :: bird : chirps
one : two :: three : four
she : her :: he : him
snow : cold :: sun : hot
finger : hand :: toe : foot
brother : boy :: sister : girl
bear : den :: bee : hive
girl : mother :: boy : father
left : right :: top : bottom
car : driver :: plane : pilot
bird : sky :: fish : sea
rich : wealth :: sick : disease
green : color :: cinnamon : spice
coffee : drink :: hamburger : eat
arrow : bow :: bullet : gun
ceiling : room :: lid : pan
page : book :: Ohio : U.S.
small : tiny :: large : huge
glove : hand :: boot : foot
swim : pool :: jog : road
easy : simple :: hard : difficult
breakfast : lunch :: morning : afternoon
blue : color :: round : shape
meat : beef :: fruit : apple
date : calendar :: time : clock
cells : skin :: bricks : wall

win : lose :: stop : go
try : attempt :: avoid : escape
minute : hour :: day : year
help : aid :: gentle : soft
paw : dog :: fin : fish
kettle : soup :: griddle : pancake
moon : earth :: earth : sun
tree : lumber :: wheat : flour
library : books :: cupboard : dishes
three : six :: four : eight
princess : queen :: prince : king
story : read :: song : sing
length : weight :: inches : pounds
one : three :: single : triple
blind : deaf :: see : hear
pen : write :: broom : sweep
wrist : hand :: ankle : foot
water : ship :: air : airplane
engine : go :: brake : stop
glass : break :: paper : tear
soap : clean :: mud : dirty
book : character :: recipe : ingredient
silk : smooth :: sandpaper : rough
sing : pleased :: shout : angry
much : little :: early : late
penny : dollar :: foot : yard
runner : sled :: wheel : wagon
cabin : build :: well : dig
temperature : humidity :: thermometer : hygrometer



Listening and Vocabulary Skills:

http://eslexcellence.googlepages.com/LISTENING_AND_VOCABULARY_SKILLS_A.pdf

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http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Miriam-Snyder/Products

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Please note: I find these and many older books to be of much more value and significance than some of the newer books. The ambiguity, lack of clarity, and meaning, in many new books, retards the effort to motivate and educate effectively. Please do not let dates be the sole judging criteria for effective curriculum development. Thank you.

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